Swinburne University of Technology

Faculty of Science, Engineering and Technology

ASSIGNMENT COVER SHEET

Subject	COS30008																				
Subject Code: Subject Title: Assignment number and title: Due date:				Data Structures and Patterns 1, Solution Design in C++ March 30, 2021, 16:00 Dr. Markus Lumpe																	
											Lecture	Γ i			Dr. M	arkus Lu	тре				
											Your na	me:	Your student ID:								
											Check	Wed	Wed	Wed	Thurs	Thurs	Thurs	Thurs	Fri	Fri	Fri
Tutorial	08:30	10:30	16:30	08:30	10:30	14:30	16:30	08:30	10:30	14:30											
Problem				Marks				Obtained													
1				16+19+17+8 = 60																	
2				38																	
3				22																	
Total				120																	
							·														
Extension	on certif	fication	:																		
This assig	gnment h	nas been	given a	n extens	ion and i	s now d	ue on														
Signature	e of Conv	/ener:																			

Problem 1

```
#include "Polynomial.h"
#include <math.h>
double Polynomial::operator()(double aX) const {
       double lResult = 0;
       for (int i = fDegree; i >= 0; i--)
              lResult += fCoeffs[i] * pow(aX, i);
       }
       return lResult;
}
Polynomial Polynomial::getDifferential() const {
       Polynomial lResult;
       for (int i = fDegree; i >= 0; i--)
              lResult.fCoeffs[i - 1] = fCoeffs[i] * i;
       }
       if (fDegree - 1 >= 0)
              lResult.fDegree = fDegree - 1 <= MAX_POLYNOMIAL ? fDegree - 1 : MAX_POLYNOMIAL;</pre>
       }
       else
       {
              lResult.fDegree = 0;
       return lResult;
}
Polynomial Polynomial::getIndefiniteIntegral() const {
       Polynomial lResult;
       if (fDegree + 1 <= MAX_POLYNOMIAL)</pre>
       {
              lResult.fDegree = fDegree + 1;
       }
       else
       {
              lResult.fDegree = MAX_POLYNOMIAL;
       for (int i = lResult.fDegree - 1; i >= 0; i--)
              lResult.fCoeffs[i + 1] = fCoeffs[i] / ((double)i + 1);
       return lResult;
}
```

```
double Polynomial::getDefiniteIntegral(double aXLow, double aXHigh) const {
    double lLow = 0;
    double lHigh = 0;

    for (int i = fDegree; i >= 0; i--)
    {
        lLow += fCoeffs[i] / ((double) i + 1) * pow(aXLow, i + 1);
    }

    for (int i = fDegree; i >= 0; i--)
    {
        lHigh += fCoeffs[i] / ((double)i + 1) * pow(aXHigh, i + 1);
    }

    return lHigh - lLow;
}
```

<u>Output</u>

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console

Specify polynomial:

1 -0.25 4.0

A = -0.25x^1 + 4x^0

Specify value of x:

16

A(x) = 0

Differential programmatically sound.

Polynomial operations are sound.

Indefinite integral of A = -0.125x^2 + 4x^1

Differential of indefinite integral of A = -0.25x^1 + 4x^0

Definite integral of A(xlow=0, xhigh=12.0) = 30
```

Problem 2

```
#include "Combination.h"
Combination::Combination(unsigned int aN, unsigned int aK) {
       fN = aN;
       fK = aK;
}
unsigned int Combination::getN() const {
       return fN;
}
unsigned int Combination::getK() const {
       return fK;
}
unsigned long long Combination::operator()() const {
       if (fK > fN) return 0;
       if (fK == fN) return 1;
       unsigned long long lResult = 1;
for (int k = 1; k <= fK; k++)</pre>
               lResult *= ((unsigned long long)fN - k + 1);
       return lResult;
}
```

<u>Output</u>

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console

6 over 2 = 15

5 over 2 = 10

28 over 14 = 40116600

52 over 5 = 2598960

5 over 5 = 1
```

Problem 3

```
#include "BernsteinBasePolynomial.h"
#include <math.h>

BernsteinBasePolynomial::BernsteinBasePolynomial() : fFactor(0, 0) {}

BernsteinBasePolynomial::BernsteinBasePolynomial(unsigned int aV, unsigned int aN) : fFactor(aN, aV) {}

double BernsteinBasePolynomial::operator()(double aX) const {
    return fFactor() * pow(aX, fFactor.getK()) * pow((1 - aX), (fFactor.getN() - fFactor.getK()));
}
```

Output

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console

4th degree Bernstein base polynomial at 0 = 1

4th degree Bernstein base polynomial at 0.2 = 1

4th degree Bernstein base polynomial at 0.4 = 1

4th degree Bernstein base polynomial at 0.6 = 1

4th degree Bernstein base polynomial at 0.8 = 1

4th degree Bernstein base polynomial at 1 = 1
```